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Tree Fruits Indexed. (1885?)
Small Fruits Indexed

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WILLIS'S NURSERY,

OTTAWA, KAS.

ESTABLISHED IN SPRING OF 1873.

REMOVED TO ITS PRESENT LOCATION IN 1883.

A. WILLIS, Proprietor.

OFFICE AND SALE GROUND:

439 Cherry Street, at the East End of 5th Street

STECHER LITHO COMPANY.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure a more immediate effect. Young trees cost less at the nursery, also in freight, handling and planting ; they can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

For small grounds, or street planting, where it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " "
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart ; 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 " apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 "
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ "
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way			435
25 " "	70	8 " "			680
20 " "	110	6 " "			1210
18 " "	135	5 " "			1745
15 " "	205	4 " "			2725
12 " "	300	3 " "			4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,500), will give the number of Plants or Trees to the acre.

YORK IMPERIAL.

Known also as Johnson's Fine Winter. A native of Southern Pennsylvania, and succeeds over a large extent of country. One of the best late-keeping varieties, and valuable for market and family use.

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STECHER LITHO. COMPANY.

PREFACE.

In this, the first edition of our descriptive and retail catalogue, we wish to say to our friends who have for so many years given us their friendship and confidence, and by their generous patronage enabled us to provide stock, and conveniences with which we shall be better able to supply their wants than ever before, and to the many in want of good thrifty trees, whose acquaintance we have not yet made but whose patronage we hope to secure in this and coming years, we wish to say:

Our office, packing house and sale ground are pleasantly located in the east part of the city on high, beautiful ground, where we shall be glad at all times to meet our friends and all persons interested in horticultural pursuits and especially all those who desire to purchase or plant trees. The greater part of our stock is growing on our farm three miles south of Ottawa at the junction of the Southern Kansas main line and the Burlington branch railroads; it will be a pleasure at any time to show visitors our stock and give information in regard to anything we offer. We have now on hand the largest stock and fullest assortment we have ever had, that we have taken great pains to have everything we offer true to name and of the best quality. Our stock the past year has made more than an average growth, and is now in the best condition to meet the wants of customers. We have built a large packing house and office that has been of great assistance to us in saving our stock from exposure while packing and have made connection with the city water works, thus providing ourselves with an abundant supply of water at all times. We have built commodious shops and cellars for grafting, and storing grafts and propogating material, and our assistants have larger experience and better knowledge of the means by which the wants of our customers can be supplied than in the past. With all these advantages in our favor, we feel confident of being able to please all who will intrust their orders to us. We have also excellent shipping facilities, having two express offices and railways running to every point of the compass from this city.

ADVICE AND TERMS.

1st. We will be responsible for the remittance of money sent us by postal order, express money order, registered letter or bank draft only.

2nd. In writing us or making an order please always be careful to write your name and post office address plainly.

3rd. It will be a great convenience to us and many times a benefit to you to send in your orders early.

4th. When the cash is sent with the order, all orders for $1 or more will be packed and delivered at railroad or express office free, and if the order amounts to $5 or more, transportation charges will be paid to nearest freight or express office. All trees will be carefully labeled and packed.

5th. Substitution. We will fill all orders as near as possible as requested, but when, as is sometimes the case, we run out of particular varieties, we will, unless otherwise directed, fill the order as given as far as we can and substitute good varieties for those we cannot supply.

6th. Our customers will please designate the route over which they prefer their goods shipped. We will deliver our goods to the forwarders in good order, after which our responsibility ceases and the purchaser must look to the forwarding companies for redress for any loss the goods may suffer while in transit.

7th. Our customers will please notify us at once in case of any shortage or errors in filling their orders, that we may make proper amends. We are anxious to give all our customers the full worth of their money and to retain to the fullest extent their confidence.

8th. Warranty. We will warrant our stock true to name to the extent that we will refund the money paid or replace free of charge any stock sent out not true to name, but in no case could we make a warranty that would go farther. We shall at all times use every care to have everything sent exactly as represented.

The packing season with us usually begins from March 1st to March 15th and continues to from April 15th to May 1st in the spring, and in the fall from about October 10th to the first of December, and sometimes favorable weather continues till Christmas.

In this catalogue we make no pretence to giving the largest assortment of any firm in the west, but we have tried to select a list of varieties that will when planted and cultivated to fruitage give good returns for the investment made.

We have been slow to recommend novelties, believing our customers would in the end be better satisfied with the good returns that can be realized from the planting and careful cultivation of known reliable kinds. There are numerous candidates for favor offered to the planter every year, but the list of kinds our best horticulturists consider thoroughly reliable is not rapidly increasing. (Would I then advise my customers to plant no new fruits? Hardly, and yet if you plant to raise fruit the most certain way is to plant well tested successful kinds.) If you plant new fruits, plant no more than you are willing to risk in an experiment if you have means and leisure to devote to them, there is nothing you can do (as means of enjoyment within your reach) that will afford more satisfaction than to experiment with horticultural novelties, and the effort to produce new fruits that will prove valuable yourself; and should you succeed in producing a new fruit that has real value, the public want it, and are willing to pay well for it.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO THE MANAGEMENT AND CARE OF TREES WHEN RECEIVED.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable, first, varieties true to name, second, healthy, vigorous, well matured trees or plants, and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting any thing of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries, with entire confidence to planters in all section of the country.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones, the roots are more tender and fibrous and they bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live, they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

THE SOIL.

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining if necessary, but all soils may be made available by judicious treatment.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary, to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for Fall planting when it is better to defer top pruning until the following Spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the nursery, after the earth has settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots. At the outset however, we would impress upon all in the strongest manner the necessity of thorough preparation of the soil, natural or artificial drainage, and careful cultivation, as absolutely indispensable to the best success.

MULCHING.

We believe that frequent stirring of the ground to a depth of 2 or 3 inches, say once every week is the *best* mulch. If this is not practicable or is likely to be neglected a covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay or loose chip dirt, during the first season will effectually prevent injury from drouth and is a benefit at all times.

DAMAGED TREES.

If stock is frozen when received, place the package in a cellar and entirely bury in sand until frost is removed. If dried from long exposure bury in the ground until the shrivelled appearance disappears.

HOW TO WINTER TREES PROCURED IN THE FALL.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorable time than spring, because of the colder weather, and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. Even when fall planting is not desirable by reason of the severity of the climate, the stock may be *procured* in the fall, and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring. To insure success you have only to get your trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter and with no grass near to invite mice, dig a trench throwing out dirt enough to put a layer of roots well below the surface and place the trees in it inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees or more; widen the trench throwing the soil on the roots and well up on the bodies of the trees now in position and pack the earth closely and finally around every root; this work cannot be too well done. Place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. In the spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulations necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. As it takes from six to eight years for an orchard to come into bearing, some people hesitate to plant, regarding the time and expense as in a great measure lost.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the large supply, consumers are rapidly becoming more numerous; and, in addition to a wide home market, a vast European demand is springing up, tasking the skill of the raiser and shipper in placing the finest specimens, through careful growing, selection and packing, before the European purchaser. Vast canning establishments utilize the surplus crops, and an *immense* foreign market is likely to spring up in the future for the best fruit, dried by the best means, at moderate rates, requiring far less risk and expense in trans-Atlantic conveyance.

There seems to be no limit to the profitable production of the apple. Take any particular year and you cannot name another crop so reliable and so profitable as a well cared for apple orchard, and there is no reason to look for any change in this, for many years to come; this present time corn is a drug at 16 cts., and apples scarce at 50 cts. per bushel and choice selected would bring considerably more. The planting and proper care of increased fruit plantations would do much to relieve the farmer from the present financial difficulties that surround him. Nnmerous examples of successful apple culture point the way to success and with the immense demand, the plains and mining regions of the West, the colder regions of the North and the Sunny South will always make, none of which can compete successfully in the apple market with Eastern Kansas. We may plant largely with every assurance of success if our plantations are properly cared for. Prices unless otherwise noted:

Apples, 4 to 6 ft., each 15 cts., per dozen, $1.75, per 100, $12.50. 4 to 5 ft., 12½ cts. each, $1.25 per dozen, $10.00 per 100. 3 to 4 ft., 7 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen, $6.00 per 100.

SUMMER APPLES.

American Summer—(Pearmain) Tree slow grower, but when grown to maturity a good bearer. Fruit medium size, oblong or round; color, greenish yellow, more or less covered with dull red; flesh tender and juicy, mild, sub acid. Quality best. Use dessert; is not recommended for market. Season August and September.

Carolina (*Red*) **June**—Tree moderate, upright grower, early and abundant bearer. Fruit small to medium, oblong; surface smooth; color dark red and white ground; flesh white, very tender, fine grained, juicy, acid. Quality good; use table and market. Season June and July.

Cooper's Early—Size medium, color pale yellow with faint blush on sunny side; flesh white, crisp, sprightly, mild acid, a good cooking variety; tree hardy, an early bearer and heavily productive.

Tetofski—A Russian apple tree; moderate upright grower; fruit small to medium, surface smooth, yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, juicy; flavor acid; quality good. Season June and July.

Oldenburgh Syn—Duchesse of Oldenburgh—A Russian apple and considered of great value farther north, here not often called for ; tree moderate grower and hardy, fruit medium size ; surface smooth, waxen yellow with stripes and splashes of red ; flesh white, tender, and juicy, sour and good for cooking.

Early Harvest—The most popular summer apple on our list, tree healthy, vigorous grower and good bearer ; fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear waxy yellow, rarely blushed ; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid, flavor good; quality best for table and kitchen. Season July.

Red Astrachan—Another Russian apple that has proved to be very popular with planters ; tree vigorous, upright grower ; hardy and productive ; fruit, medium to large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow, flavor acid, use kitchen and market.

High Top Sweet (*Syn. Sweet June*)—Tree strong, upright grower, very productive ; fruit small to medium, round, greenish yellow; flesh white or greenish white, fine grained, tender, quality good; use table and kitchen. Season June and July.

Summer Queen—Tree vigorous, large spreading, productive; fruit medium, round, surface yellow covered with mixed red and scarlet ; flesh firm, yellow; flavor, acid, spicy; quality very good; use kitchen. Season July and August.

Yellow Transparent (*Price 40c. each*)—A Russian variety, new and promising in the north. Tree hardy and moderately vigorous, an early and good bearer; fruit medium to small, skin clear, white at first, becoming pale yellow when fully mature, often with a fine clear blush cheek ; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, quality good. Season early in August.

Keswick Codling—An old English variety very much liked by some as a cooking apple ; tree a vigorous grower hardy and productive fruit; size medium, oblong; surface smooth, pale yellow; flavor acid ; quality good to very good for its use, cooking. Season July to September.

FALL APPLES.

Autumn Strawberry—Tree upright, thrifty grower; fruit medium, roundish, angular ; surface smooth, waxen, yellow mixed and striped with scarlet; flesh yellow, tender, fine grained, very juicy; quality best for dessert, especially. Season August and September. Not so much called for as it should be.

Fall Pippin—Tree strong grower, not an early bearer, moderately productive when old ; fruit large, globular ; surface smooth, rich, yellow, sometimes blushed ; flesh yellow, very fine grained; flavor acid; quality, best use dessert, kitchen, market, and drying. Season August to October.

Fameuse (*Snow*)—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; a fine apple of medium size, round, surface, pale yellow nearly covered with red made up of stripes and splashes ; flesh snowy white, tender, fine grained, juicy; flavor mild, sub-acid; quality good, to very good; use dessert, kitchen, market.

Lowell—Tree strong vigorous grower, and good bearer ; fruit large to very large, round; surface smooth, waxen, yellow, not blushed, becoming greasy, when kept indoors; flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid; quality good to very good; use table, cooking, drying, market. Season August and September.

Maiden's Blush—As we look over our orders, we find this the favorite fall apple. Tree vigorous upright grower, spreading, very productive; fruit medium to large, flat and very handsome; surface smooth, polished, pale, waxen, yellow with rich blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy; quality good, use cooking, table and market. Season August and September.

Mother—Tree moderate grower, and moderately productive; fruit medium to full medium in size; surface smooth, shaded, red on yellow ; flesh yellow, crisp, very fine grained, juicy, sweet, rich; quality best; use dessert. Season September and October.

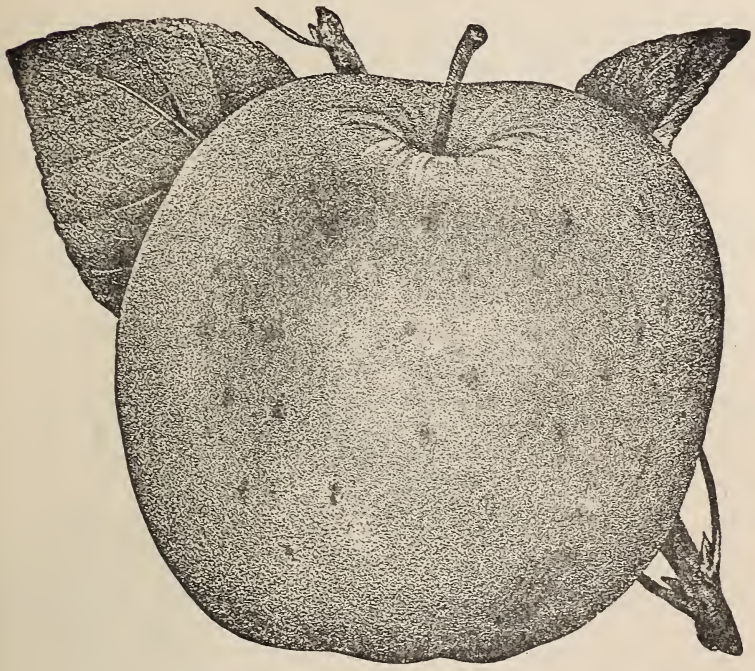
Wine Syn. Pennsylvania Red Streak—Tree strong healthy grower; fruit large, round, somewhat flattened at the ends, sometimes lop sided; surface smooth, yellow, more or less covered with red splashed with crimson; flesh yellow, firm; juicy; flavor acid to sub-acid; quality good; use cooking and market. Season October and November.

Porter.—Tree moderate grower. Fruit, medium to large, oblong, somewhat conic surface, smooth, yellow, sometimes faintly blushed ; flavor sub-acid to acid, flesh yellowish, white, tender and juicy. Quality good to very good. Use kitchen, table, market. Season August and September.

Rambo.—Tree, strong, upright grower, abundant bearer. Fruit medium to small; on old, trees, round, somewhat flattened at the ends; surface striped and splashed with scarlet, on greenish yellow ground. Flesh greenish white, tender, juicy; flavor, sub-acid; quality very good for table, excellent for cooking. Season September to December.

Bailey's Sweet.—Tree, moderately vigorous grower, productive; the most popular sweet apple among our customers. Fruit, large, round, not always regular, surface smooth, mixed and striped deep red; flesh yellow, tender, fine-grained, juicy; flavor sweet, rich; quality very good; use kitchen and market. Season September and October.

WINTER APPLES.



BEN DAVIS.

Ben Davis—More criticised and more planted than any other on the list; scarcely needs description; everybody plants it for market, and nearly everybody for home use, then they criticize its poor qualities and then buy more, taking care that a liberal proportion of each new purchase is Ben Davis. Tree thrifty, upright grower, of almost perfect shape. Fruit, large, round, sometimes variable in form, surface smooth, often polished yellow, covered with red and splashed bright red. Flesh, white, tender juicy; flavor sub-acid, not rich; quality, only good; use market and cooking. Season November to Spring.

Baldwin.—This valuable eastern apple is rarely called for in Kansas. Tree strong, thrifty grower. Fruit large, round, or somewhat flattened, sometimes irregular; surface smooth, yellow in shade, when exposed red. Flesh yellow, juicy rich; quality good; use table and cooking. Season October to December.

Arkansas Black—New, from Arkansas. Size somewhat above Winesap ; fruit roundish ; color rich dark red. Flesh yellow ; quality good, an apple of some promise. We would recommend the planting of a tree or two by any who desires to experiment with new fruits. Price 50 cts. each.

Gano—Price for 1st class, 2 yr trees, 50c. each. A seedling of the Ben Davis originated at Parkville, Mo. It very much resembles the Ben Davis in appearance, both in tree and fruit. It is claimed to be more productive, better flavor, and more profitable than its parent. Season January to April.

Hubbardston's (*Nonsuch*)—Tree vigorous grower, early bearer and productive. Fruit large, fair, handsome, round ; surface often uneven, yellow, covered with mixed red and broken stripes, presenting a rich brownish appearance ; flavor acid, rich ; quality, very good ; use cooking and table when fully ripe. Season October and November.

Huntsman's—Tree very upright, thrifty grower and good bearer. Fruit medium or above in size ; color a rich yellow when fully ripe ; shape round, considerable flattened at the ends. Flesh pale yellow, somewhat coarse, juicy and rich, acid, very good. Season November to March. Use table and market.

Grimes's Golden—This is one of the most popular apples in cultivation. Tree strong, thrifty grower, spreading branches. Fruit medium or above, cylindrical, regular surface, yellow vein, russeted. Flesh yellow, firm, very fine-grained juicy flavor, sub-acid, rich quality ; best use dessert, cooking and market.

Rawle's Genet (*Jenaton*).—Tree good grower, not so large as some. Fruit medium, somewhat conic, regular ; surface smooth, mixed and striped on yellow and green. Flesh yellowish, crisp, fine-grained, juicy ; flavor, sub-acid ; quality good, to very good ; use dessert, kitchen, market and cider. Season November to Spring. One of the best of our old favorites.

Jonathan—Tree rather slender growth and spreading habit. Fruit medium or above in size, round or oblong, surface very smooth, waxy yellow, often wholly covered with brilliant red. Flesh whitish yellow, tender, very juicy ; use dessert and cooking, also one of the most profitable market apples ; quality best, a general favorite ; everybody likes Jonathan. Season October and November.

Lauver—An apple by some highly esteemed. Tree rapid grower. Fruit medium or above in size, surface yellow, nearly covered with rich bright red ; flavor sub-acid, good ; use table and market. Season November till Spring.

Mann—The Mann is one of the newer sorts, that makes considerable promise of becoming popular when better known. The tree is a strong upright grower. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate ; skin-deep yellow, when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish red. Flesh, yellowish, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid, good to very good, an early and annual bearer.

Milam—Tree moderate grower, annually productive and an early bearer. Fruit small to medium, conical regular, surface smooth, yellow covered with marbled red. Flesh white, tender, juicy ; flavor sub-acid agreeable and refreshing ; quality good ; use dessert. Season October to December.

King Tompkins County—Tree vigorous grower with spreading top. Fruit large, handsome, globular, somewhat conic and sometimes irregular, surface smooth, yellow, covered with red, marbled and striped, Flesh yellowish white, tender ; flavor sub-acid; quality good ; use table, kitchen and market. Season November to Spring.

McAfee (*Nonsuch*), (*Large Striped Pearmain*)—This apple was some years ago regarded as being very valuable. but for some years has not been so much called for. Tree, strong grower and productive. Fruit medium to large, round, somewhat flattened, surface smooth, somewhat covered with pale, purplish red on yellow ; flavor sub-acid ; quality good ; use market, kitchen and table. Season November to January.

Northern Spy—Tree strong, upright grower, does not bear young ; a good bearer when old. Fruit large, roundish, sometimes angular ; surface smooth, yellow, mixed and splashed scarlet or crimson ; flesh yellowish white, breaking, juicy ; flavor acid, rich ; quality best. Use table, kitchen and market. Season September to November. North and East is one of the best winter apples.

Gilpin (*Little Red Romanite*)—Tree very strong grower with spreading, open top. Fruit medium to small, round flattened at the ends ; surface smooth, deep red ; flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy ; flavor rich, little if any acid ; quality good. Use cider and table ; one of the longest keepers. Season February to May. One of the most productive sorts.

Red Wt Pearmain (*Kirby Red*)—An apple very highly esteemed by some. Tree fair upright grower and good bearer. Fruit medium to large, conic; surface deep red, almost purple on yellow; flesh breaking juicy, flavor mild, sub-acid, almost sweet, rich; quality good. Use table and kitchen. Season November and December.

Rome Beauty—Tree thrifty, upright grower. Fruit large to very large, roundish oblate, sometimes conical; surface smooth, pale yellow, striped and mixed with red; flavor sub-acid, not rich; quality good; desirable market fruit on account of its productiveness and fine appearance. Season November to January.

Rhode Island Greening—This popular Eastern apple is rarely planted here. Tree strong grower, crooked, spreading, productive. Fruit large, varying in shape from round to flat; surface somewhat rough and russeted; color dull green, becoming yellow at maturity; flesh very yellow, juicy with rich acid flavor; quality very good. Use table. Season September to November.

Roman Stem—Tree moderate grower and productive. Fruit medium, globular; surface smooth, yellow, sometimes blushed; flesh yellowish white, fine grained and juicy; flavor mild, sub-acid, rich; quality very good. Use table. Season October to December.

Smith's Cider—Tree strong grower, hardy, productive and an early bearer. Fruit medium to large, round, sometimes lopsided; surface smooth, pale yellow, covered with mixed light red, splashed with carmine; flesh white, juicy; flavor acid to sub-acid, not rich; quality good for cooking, makes much cider, but most valuable for market.

Stark—Tree strong grower with spreading top, considered valuable as a long keeper and good market apple. Fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid; quality good to best. Season November to Spring.

Missouri Pippin—Tree strong, upright grower and great and early bearer, the branches frequently breaking down under the burden of fruit. Fruit medium or above in size rich bright red striped and splashed on yellow ground; shape lopsided, flattened at the ends; flesh yellow; flavor acid; quality good; use market, kitchen, cider. Season November till Spring.

Tallman Sweet—Tree hardy and strong grower. Fruit, medium, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth yellow; flavor sweet, rich; flesh yellow and firm. Use baking and dessert. Season October to December.

Walbridge (New)—Tree strong grower and productive, highly prized farther North for its extreme hardiness. Fruit medium size; color pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender and juicy; quality good. Season December to Spring.

Wealthy (New)—Another tree highly valued for its extreme hardiness at the far North. Tree thrifty grower and good bearer. Fruit medium, roundish, skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid, good. Season November to January.

White Winter Pearmain—Tree moderate grower with spreading top. Fruit medium, handsome when fair but sometimes scabs badly; surface smooth, yellow, sometimes bronzed; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, juicy; flavor mild, sub-acid, very rich; quality best. Use table, kitchen, market. Season November to January.

Willow Twig—Tree good grower, branching and twiggy, good bearer. Fruit globular; surface smooth, dull greenish yellow, marbled and striped dull red; flesh greenish yellow, juicy; flavor acid; quality only good; valuable for market and kitchen. Season November to Spring.

Winesap—An old favorite, one of the best. Tree vigorous grower with spreading top. Fruit medium, conical; surface smooth, bright or dark red on yellow ground; flavor rich, acid to sub-acid; quality nearly best; use table, market, kitchen, cider; very desirable on account of its productiveness and general good quality.

Yellow Bellflower—Tree strong grower with large spreading top, generally a poor bearer. Fruit large to very large, oblong; surface smooth, light yellow, sometimes blushed; flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy; flavor acid to sub-acid, rich; quality best. Use table, kitchen, market. Season October and November.

Dominie—Tree strong grower, making a straggling open head. Fruit large, flat, regular; surface yellowish green, blushed with red; skin rough; flesh light yellow, tender, juicy; flavor slightly sub-acid, rich; good for the table, kitchen, market. Season October to December.

York Imperial—Price 25 cts. each. Not so generally known as some others, but very popular with many of our most experienced orchardists. Tree moderate grower and productive. Fruit large, lopsided ; surface smooth ; color mixed bright red on yellow ground ; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy ; flavor mild, sub acid ; quality very good. Use market, table, kitchen. Season November till Spring.

CRABS.

Siberian—The introduction of improved varieties of this beautiful fruit has made the planting of a few trees desirable for every family. They are universally desired for cooking, preserving and are especially valuable for cider. We offer the following varieties : Price 50 cts. each, $5.00 per dozen for 1st class trees, 4 to 6 ft. Trees 3 to 4 ft. 25 cts each and $2.50 per dozen.

Hyslop—Tree a moderate grower making a beautiful shaped thrifty tree ; bears young. Fruit large, nearly round, flattened at the ends ; skin smooth ; color dark rich red on yellow ground ; flavor very good. One of the most beautiful fruits grown.

Hewe's—Tree an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round ; color dull red streaked with greenish yellow ; flesh fibrous, with an acid astringent flavor. One of the best for cider and by some extensively cultivated for that purpose.

Montreal Beauty—Tree good grower, hardy and productive. Fruit medium size, bright yellow shaded with red ; flesh rich, firm, acid, very good. Season September.

Quaker Beauty—Tree one of the strongest growers ; good bearer. Quality good. Season October to January.

Transcendent—Tree strong grower making a large beautiful tree and an early and abundant bearer ; perhaps the most valuable of the varieties of this class of fruit. Fruit large, round ; skin smooth ; color rich yellow shaded with red. Valuable for preserving and cooking ; said to be one of the best for cider. Season August and September.

Whitneys No. 20—Tree thrifty, upright grower. Fruit large ; skin smooth, striped and splashed with carmine ; flesh firm, juicy and pleasant flavor. Season August. A productive bearer and considered one of the best.

Yellow Siberian—Tree moderate grower, hardy and productive Fruit small ; color mostly yellow. A beautiful little crab apple, valuable for cooking and preserving. Season August.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the grape.

But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative prices of the Apple and Pear being about as one of ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

There seems to be but one drawback to the profitable cultivation of the Pear, either as standard or dwarf and that is the "blight" which brings ruin to so many trees and for which there is no known remedy. But Pear trees do not all blight, as we can well testify when we visit any fruit market in their season. While the good prices and productive habits of the trees, their comparative freedom from other diseases and from insect enemies make the Pear a desirable fruit to plant in a moderate way for market ; and the high quality and many ways in which it can be used to pleasure and profit, make the planting of a liberal supply for home use scarcely less than a neeessity. Standard trees are budded or grafted on seedling pear roots ; dwarf trees are budded on Angers Quince roots.

DWARF PEAR.

Immense numbers of trees are ruined by being planted too deep. All kinds of fruit trees (excepting dwarf pears) should be planted not over an inch deeper than they grew in the nursery.

Dwarf pears should be set so deep that the joint where the pear is united to the quince will be at least four inches below the top of the ground. By this means roots will be thrown out from the pear, and larger trees are secured.

STANDARD PEARS

Should be planted twenty to twenty-five feet apart. They will grow on almost any soil, provided the sub-soil is not too wet. Whenever this is the case the ground should be thoroughly under-drained. In very poor soil, a moderate top-dressing of manure, in the fall, will be of advantage. When a tree is assailed by the blight, cut off the part affected several inches below all appearance of the disease.

DWARF PEARS

Should be planted eight or ten feet apart. At the time of planting, and every spring thereafter they should be thoroughly pruned, shortening in the current year's growth about one-half, aiming to form a round and well proportioned head. The ground should be well cultivated, and enriched by a top dressing of manure in the autumn, and well mulched in the spring. Pears grown on standards or dwarfs should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Summer and autumn varieties should be gathered about ten days before they are ripe, and winter pears before frost sets in.

Price: Standards, 1st class, 5 to 6 ft., 50c. each, $6 per dozen. 4 to 5 feet, 35c. each, $3.50 per doz. Dwarf pears, 3 to 5 ft., 50c. each, $6 per doz.

Bartlett—An old favorite, more generally known and highly esteemed than any other sort. Tree thrifty upright grower; fruit large, irregular, pyramidal; skin thin and smooth, clear yellow, sometimes with faint blush on the sunny side; flesh white, fine-grained, buttery, juicy, sweet; quality best. Downing says as a Summer fruit it has no competitor. Season August and September.

Beurre de Anjou—Tree good grower and good bearer; fruit large, obtusely pyriform, sometimes nearly round; skin greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, melting, juicy. One of the best. Season September to November.

Buffum—Tree an unusually strong grower; fruit small to medium; skin fair, deep yellow with bright red sprinkled with small brown dots or a little russet; flesh white, buttery, juicy, sweet, excellent flavor. Season August and September.

Clapp's Favorite—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier, a cross between that variety and Flemish Beauty; fruit large; color yellowish green marbled with red in the sun, vinous, melting, rich. One of the best Summer pears. Season August.

Duchesse de Angouleme—Sometimes planted as a standard, but are especial favorite as a dwarf. Tree vigorous grower and productive. Fruit of the largest size with an uneven, somewhat knobby surface; skin dull greenish yellow, a good deal streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich excellent flavor. Season September and October.

Flemish Beauty—Tree more generally preferred as a standard. Fruit large; skin a little rough, pale yellow, mostly covered with patches of russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on the sunny side; flesh yellowish white, juicy and rich. Season September. Should be picked before it is fully ripe. One of the best.

Howell—Tree strong free grower. Fruit above medium in size; skin light waxen yellow, often with a finely shaded cheek; flesh white, rather coarse, with a rich aromatic flavor. Season August and September.

Keiffer—Tree one of the strongest growers, with rich glossy foliage, is not recommended as a dwarf, and is highly recommended as less subject to blight than most others, though not in all cases free from blight. The Keiffer by its good qualities of tree and fruit, pushed its way to the front so that it is to-day regarded as one of the most valuable kinds. Fruit large, golden, yellow, blushed with red in the sun; flesh, slightly coarse, juicy, melting. Tree a great bearer and fruit especially valuable for cooking and market.

Lawrence—Tree of moderate growth and early and good bearer. Fruit medium size, obtuse pyriform; skin fine light yellow, very thickly covered with minute brown dots; flesh whitish, somewhat buttery, with rich, aromatic flavor. Season October to December. One of the best early winter pears.

Louise Bonne of Jersey—Tree especially desirable as a drawf; vigorous grower, very productive; fruit medium size, pyriform, somewhat one-sided; skin smooth, glossy, pale green in shade but brownish red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very juicy, with a rich excellent flavor. Season September.

Osband's Summer—Tree moderate grower, an early and prolific bearer. Fruit small to medium; skin fine clear yellow, with red cheek in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, with a rich sugar flavor. Season July and first of August.

Seckel—Tree a moderate grower, said to be less subject to blight than most varieties. Fruit small to medium in size, regularly formed; skin dull yellowish brown with lively red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor. Season August to October. A regular and abundant bearer. The Seckel is one of the best pears ever grown, and there seems to be no better way to get them than raise them on trees bought from Willis's Nursery.

Sheldon—Tree moderate grower and good bearer. Fruit medium or above size, roundish, oval; skin yellow or greenish russet with a richly shaded cheek; flesh melting, juicy, with a brisk vinous flavor. Season September and October.

Vicar—Tree very strong grower. Fruit large and long pyriform, and somewhat one-sided; skin fair and smooth, pale yellow, sometimes with brownish cheek; flesh greenish white, generally juicy, sometimes buttery with a good sprightly flavor. Season October to December.

CHERRIES.

Price: First-class trees 4 to 6 ft., 50 cents each; $5.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents.

Cherry culture has been a success in Kansas, when proper attention has been given to the selection of varieties and their culture. The hardy, thrifty varieties of the Morello type may be freely planted with confidence of profitable results. The cherry tree should be planted in a naturally dry soil or the soil should be well drained so water may not remain near the roots for any considerable time. The most successful varieties in general cultivation are:

Early Richmond—Everywhere the most popular; tree strong, thrifty grower, making a large symmetrical head; fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly acid flavor, and especially valuable for cooking purposes; tree an early and abundant bearer. Season last of May and first of June.

English Morello—Tree moderate grower; hardy, early and great bearer. The most valuable of the late varieties; fruit, large round, skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy, and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. Season July.

Leib—Tree a fine upright grower, a variety of recent introduction of the Morello class; said to be an unusually promising variety ripening one week later than the Early Richmond; flesh firm and juicy with pleasant flavor.

May Duke—One of the best of cherries, and one of the most popular among experienced fruit growers in Kansas; fruit roundish, obtuse, heart-shaped, growing in clusters, and when fully ripe of a rich dark red; flesh reddish, tender and melting, very juicy, and when fully ripe of a rich excellent flavor. Season May and first of June.

Montmorency—This is a cherry of the Early Richmond class, some larger and about ten days later; a strong upright growing tree and good bearer, and is by experienced horticulturists considered one of the most valuable varieties.

Olivet—Fruit large, globular, a shiny deep red sort; ripens early in June, and retains its excellence longer than most others; spoken highly of as a promising variety of recent introduction.

Gov. Wood—One of the best of all the varieties of sweet cherries, but its cultivation on a large scale is not to be commended owing to its lack of hardiness. The tree makes a fairly healthy growth, but in only now and then a year does it mature fruit. The same is true of Black Tartarian, Yellow Spanish and many others of the same class.

WILD GOOSE.

PLUMS.

The Plum tree, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on ou heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give tree a sudden jar, by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb, sawed from the tree for the purpose ; the insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done early in the morning.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

The Plum, as all are aware, is wonderfully productive, producing heavy crops for a long series of years, with scarcely an exception. The superior excellence of the fruit causes it to be in great demand, and brings readily in market from $3 to $4 per bushel. Single trees often yield over $10 worth of fruit. An acre of plums would produce, without doubt, 150 to 200 bushels on the average. We most confidently recommend it for extensive planting. Price for first-class trees 4 to 6 ft., 50 cents each, $5.50 per doz.; for trees 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents each, $3.00 per doz.

Forest Rose—Tree a rapid, upright grower, early and productive bearer; fruit larger than Wild Goose; skin thick, rich dark red, covered with delicate bloom; stone small; quality excellent. Season, six weeks later than Wild Goose.

Damson—Tree one of the most productive and valuable sorts in cultivation; fruit small, oval, about one inch in length; skin purple, covered with rich bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart. Season September.

German Prune—Fruit medium size, long oval; skin dark purple, nearly black, dusted with a blue bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, when ripe, but if allowed to continue on the tree becomes dry, rich and sweet; a great bearer and good fruit. Season August and September.

Mariana—Tree moderate grower; fruit round and smaller than the Wild Goose; skin thick, stone small; deep cardinal red, when fully ripe. Season two to three weeks later than Wild Goose.

Miner—One of the improved native varieties; fruit medium size, oblong; skin dark purplish; flesh red; soft, juicy with vinous flavor, excellent for canning and cooking, and one of the best for market; tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

Lombard—Perhaps the best of the European varieties now in cultivation; tree vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, roundish, oval, slightly flattened at the ends, skin delicate violet red, paler in shade; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant. Season August.

Weaver—Fruit large, purple with blue bloom, of good quality; a constant and regular bearer; tree hardy and thrifty grower.

Wild Goose.—The most popular of plums with Kansas fruit growers; tree a vigorous upright grower; fruit medium to large, rich, golden yellow, richly shaded with red; flesh yellow, juicy; flavor rich and good.

APRICOTS.

Price for first-class trees, 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; ripens in July and August.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor, very productive. August.

Early Golden (*Dubois*)—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

The above varieties, while not reliable as regular bearers, have sometimes produced large crops of excellent fruit. The following Russian varieties, of recent introduction, are by some claimed to be very productive and valuable.)

Alexander—Large size, oblong; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicate; one of the best. Season July 1st.

J. L. Budd—Large size; with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine. Season August 1st. The best late variety.

RUSSIAN APRICOT.

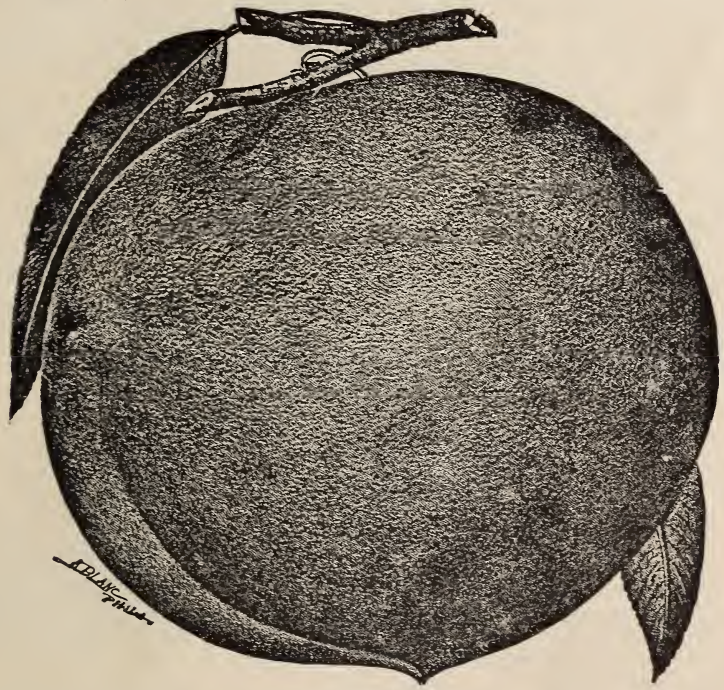
PEACHES.

LIST OF BEST VARIETIES.

STANDARD PEACHES

Should be planted sixteen or eighteen feet apart. To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points should be well attended to: 1st, Keep the ground clean and mellow. 2nd, Keep the heads low—the trunk should not exceed three feet in height. 3d, Give them an occasional dressing of wood ashes; soap-suds also are good. 4th, Prune every spring, shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones about one-third; but see that there is left a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean. The fruit is borne on wood of last season's growth, and hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. Young trees should be well mulched every spring.

Price, first-class, 4 to 5 ft., 20c. each. 3 to 4 ft., 12½c. each.



EARLY CRAWFORD.

Alexander Early—This is from Illinois, and described as being from ten days to two weeks earlier than Hale's Early; of good size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor; free-stone.

Amsden—Very early; claimed to be three weeks before the Hale's Early. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and very productive; and the fruit has remarkable keeping and carrying qualities; fruit rather larger than Hale's Early; roundish, a little flattened, with a slight suture; color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground; flesh white with a delicious flavor.

Crawford's Early—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent; tree very vigorous, wonderfully productive and hardy. Last of August.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Early York—Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.

Foster—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor; earlier than Early Crawford; very handsome. The originator says he has sold the fruit readily at $12 per dozen peaches. New.

George IV—Large, white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of August.

Hale's Early—A vigorous, healthy tree, an early and abundant bearer, ripening its fruit a week or ten days earlier than any of the old varieties; fruit medium size; skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red, on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored.

Heath Cling—Downing says of this peach, it is "The most successful and delicious of all late Clingstones." Tree vigorous grower and moderately productive; fruit very large and narrowing to both ends; skin downy, cream colored, white with faint blush in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, juicy, with the richest, highest, flavor; quality very best. Season September.

Nugent's June—Similar in character, appearance and season of ripening to Amsden; originated and introduced to the public by Dea. E. J. Nugent, of Ottawa, Kansas, and regarded as a valuable addition to our list of early peaches.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. September.

Old Mixon Free—Large, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

President—Large; skin pale yellowish green, with a red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, juicy, melting, rich and high flavored. Middle of August.

Smock—Fruit large, oval; skin, light orange yellow, mottled with red; flesh bright yellow but red at the stone, moderately juicy and rich. Season September.

Stump the World—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

QUINCES.

The Quince is, of late, attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Price, first-class trees, 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

Champion—A new variety, originated in Connecticut, where it is exciting marked attention. The tree is described as a strong grower, a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper.

MOORE'S EARLY

A very early and remarkably hardy variety; fruit of large size and good quality. Ripens about two weeks earlier than Concord.

GRAPES.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Grape. It is one of the best and most popular fruits, delicious for eating, and especially desirable for cooking, preserving and everywhere in large demand. For the market here in Kansas, we have them in abundance for a few weeks at the time of ripening, but they are soon gone, after which they are brought here by the car load from New York. So great is the demand for this luscious fruit that our people, when they can get it no other way are willing to pay for the fruit, and middlemen's and transportation charges for fifteen hundred miles that they may have this precious fruit. Is not here a broad hint to some one to provide proper storage conveniences for keeping the fruit, and to the people to plant and grow largely to supply the market for a much longer time than our grape growers have before been able to do?

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists, that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks number one. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

If planted for fastening to a trellis or arbor, should be eight feet apart; if tied to stakes, six feet apart. The holes should be dug not less than four feet wide and two feet deep. Burying bones under the roots makes the vine much more prolific, and the fruit of better quality. The bones should be put in the bottom of the hole, and covered with fine soil; then pour on a little water to settle the dirt amongst the bones; then fill up with mellow soil to within five or six inches of the top; cut off the bruised and broken roots, straighten the roots to their natural position and cover them with fine mellow soil about two inches, packing it carefully with the hand, then sprinkle on sufficient water to moisten the roots, fill up the hole, and press down the dirt. A stake should be placed with each vine, at the time of setting, six to seven feet high. The first year, train one shoot only up the stake, pinching off all the others, and also all the lateral or side shoots that appear during the first season; cut the vine down to within three or four buds of the ground. The following season, train up two shoots in the same manner.

Catawba—Two years vines, 20 cents each, $2 per doz.; 1 year, 15 cents each, $1.50 per doz. Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc.; bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than the Isabella; where not subject to rot still holds its own as one of the best varieties.

Concord—2 yr. vines 15c., $1.50 per doz., $7 per 100; 1 year vines 10c., $1 per doz, $5 per 100. A popular variety; universally healthy; vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom; early. Much is said about some grape to take the place of the Concord, a poor quality etc., but the fact is generally recognized that the man who plants and cares for Concord vines will get bountiful crops of grapes and if they are allowed to remain on the vines until fully mature the quality is excellent. No other grape now bofore the public can be planted with the assurance that is felt in the Concord.

Champion—2 year vines 25c. each; 1 year vines 20c. each. This variety has been known a number of years, but has lately been introduced to the public. It is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor. Black.

Delaware—2 yr. vines 30c. each, $3 per doz.; 1 yr. vines 20c. each, $2 per doz. Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy, and delicious flavor; vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive; ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

Dracut Amber—2 yr. vines 25c. each, $2.50 per doz ; 1 yr. vines 20c. each, $2 per doz. Vine strong grower, hardy and productive ; bunch medium in size ; berries large, round ; skin thick, pale red ; valuable for market and cooking.

Agawam—2 yr. vine 25c. each, $2.50 per doz.; 1 yr. 15c. each, $1.50 per doz. Red, large, round, early, and of great vigor of growth ; rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor. Considered by Mr. Rogers as the best of his strictly red Hybrids.

Gœthe—2 yr. 25c. each, $2.50 per doz.; 1 yr. 20c. each, $2 per doz. A fine light colored variety, tinged and nearly covered with red when fully ripe. It has more the flavor of its forergn parent than any of the others, being tender to the centre. Bunch and berry large. Ripens with Catawaba. This variety is highly esteemed by some as being of great value.

Hartford Prolific—2 yr. 20c. each, $2 per doz.; 1 year, 15c. each, $1.50 per doz. Bunches rather large ; berries large, globular, color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom ; flesh sweet and juicy ; ripens two weeks before the Isabella ; valuable for its hardiness, abundant bearing and early maturity.

Ives' Seedling.—2 yr vines 20c., $2 per doz.; 1 yr. 15c., $1.50 per doz. Vine healthy, strong grower ; fruit bunch medium to large ; flesh sweet and juicy, but foxy and puffy, a desirable market grape on account of its good keeping qualities ; it colors early, but ripens later than the Concord.

Martha—2 yr 25c. each, $2.50 per doz.; 1 yr. 15c. each, $1.50 per doz. A new variety comparatively, being a seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness ; bunch of good size, and berry large ; of pale green or light color ; sweet, juicy and sprightly.

Moore's Early—2 yr. 50c. each, $5 per doz.; 1 year 35c. each, $3.50 per doz. A new hardy grape ; a seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier than Hartford ; in quality hardly to be distinguished from Concord. This grape has taken the first prize at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society each year since 1872, when first exhibited, and the $60 prize of same society for the best new seedling in Fall, 1877. Promises to be a valuable acquisition. Bunch large ; berries very large, black. Recommended in the voted fruit list of the Kansas State Horticultural Society as the best early grape.

Pocklington—2 yr. vines, 50c each, $5 per doz.; 1 yr. 30c. each, $3 per doz. Is a seedling from Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington County, N. Y., an elevated, cold, late locality. The vine thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage ; strong grower, never mildews in vine or foliage ; called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the centre, with little or no pulp ; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered ; berries round and very large and thickly set ; *quality, when fully ripe, superior to the Concord*; ripens with the Concord. It will prove the white grape for the million, both for market and for home use.

Niagara—2 yr. 50c. each, $5 per doz.; 1 yr. 30c. each, $3 per doz. Bunch medium to large, compact, sometimes shouldered, being large, roundish uniform ; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin, whitish bloom ; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet before it is fully ripe; it has a musky odor which disappears when fully ripe ; vine vigorous, healthy and productive ; ripens with the Concord. This is a new variety, highly recommended by some. Last year very fine specimens were grown at Ottawa, Kansas, in 1889.

One two year vine of each Moore's Early, Pocklington and Niagara will be furnished for $1.

Salem—2 yr. 25c. each, $2.50 per doz.; 1 yr. 15c. each, $1.50 per doz. Bunch large and compact ; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp ; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor ; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years ; keeps well.

Worden—2 yr. 30c. each, $3 per doz.; 1 y'r, 20c. each, $2 per doz. This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored, and to ripen several days earlier. These qualities will give it the foremost rank among Native Grapes.

The following varieties can also be supplied if ordered early :

Brighton—2 y'rs, 30c. each; 1 y'r, 20c.
Clinton—2 y'rs, 25c. each; 1 y'r, 15c.
Early Victor—2 y'rs, 50c. each; 1 y'r, 30c.
Duchesse—2 y'rs, 30c. each; 1 y'r, 20c.
Elvira—2 y'rs, 25c. each; 1 y'r, 20c.
Prentiss—2 y'rs, 50c. each; 1 y'r, 35c.
Norton's Virginia—2 y'rs, 35c. each; 1 y'r, 25c.
Vergennes—2 y'rs, 50c. each; 1 y'r, 30c.

SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc , ripening from the first of June till Fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

STRAWBERRIES.

The ground should be prepared the same as for other crops; if not already rich, make it so by manuring. Mark out the rows the desired width, and set plants twelve to eighteen inches distant in the rows. If set twelve inches in rows four feet apart, an acre will require 10,890 plants; same as if set sixteen inches, in rows three feet apart. In early winter, when the ground is frozen, cover the whole with long straw, which should be removed from the plant in the spring, but allowed to remain on the ground as a mulch, to keep the berries clean the next summer. When strawberries are moved in the fall, they should be left until about October. If taken up too early, the plants are not as likely to live, as the roots are soft and spongy, and will not bear exposure so well as after they have become mature and ripened.

Price of plants, except where noted, 30c. per doz.; $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1,000.

Captain Jack—A most vigorous grower, healthy and productive. Berries large, handsome and solid.

Charles Downing—Large, conical, crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality; plant healthy, vigorous and productive. Best fertilizer for Windsor Chief.

***Crescent**—Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany, and continuing in fruit longer. Has been shipped 200 miles without changing color. It is astonishing in its productiveness. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils.

Cumberland Triumph—A magnificent variety, berries immense; fine perfect form, and of fine flavor. Plant very vigorous and productive.

Glendale—Fruit large, very firm, quality best for canning. Plant strong grower, and as productive as the Chas. Downing.

Kentucky—A native of Kentucky; very large, bright scarlet, sweet and delicious; ripens about a week later than most varieties; fruit firm; a fine market sort; plant hardy and very productive; valuable for the late market.

Miner's Prolific—One of the handsomest strawberries, rich in quality, and when the season is favorable very productive.

Mount Vernon—Plant strong thrifty grower, late in ripening, and of excellent flavor; in favorable seasons one of the best.

Jesse—A new variety of much promise, and productive; plant strong, and vigorous, fruit large, and fine form, and of good quality. 50c. per doz.; $3 per 100.

The Sharpless—This is one of the very best new varieties. Large in size, delicious flavor; good bearer; bright color. Specimens exhibited weighted 1½ ounces, *and measured seven inches in circumference.* Has been thoroughly tested, and is grown and recommended by our largest nursery growers in the country.

Wilson's Albany—Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy; prolific, rather acid. Succeeds everywhere.

*NOTE. To purchasers of the Crescent and Glendale. When these varieties are purchased, plants of some of the other varieties named should also be purchased and planted near them as fertilizers, otherwise it is probable they will prove unproductive.

SHARPLESS.

RASPBERRIES.

One of the choicest of the small fruits, coming into use as the Strawberry season comes to an end. Nothing can be more refreshing than a dish of Raspberries. Should be planted four by six feet apart in a deep soil; one that will retain moisture well in a drouth. In training, allow only a few canes to grow from each plant, cutting away all suckers, to throw the strength into the stock for bearing. All old canes should be removed when the bearing season is over. Tender varieties should be protected during the winter in the northern states.

Prices, unless otherwise noted, 50 cents per dozen; $3.00 per 100.

SOUHEGAN RASPBERRY.

BLACK CAPS.

Gregg—This is decidedly the largest and most prolific Black Cap that we have ever seen, surpassing in size the famed Mammoth Cluster, averaging when grown side by side with the same treatment, larger. The Gregg is the most popular Raspberry (to-day) we have in cultivation.

Mammoth Cluster, or McCormick—The bush is a strong, upright grower; foliage a rich, dark green; fruit large, and holds out large to the very last picking; black, with a rich purple bloom, very juicy, high flavored and delicious; perfectly hardy; the surface sufficiently firm to bear transportation to distant markets.

Souhegan—The earliest and leading market sort among the Black Caps. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with healthy foliage; fruit good size, jet black, firm, pleasant flavor, valuable for market.

Shaffer's Colossal—This sort is growing in favor; it is probably the most productive of all Raspberries. The fruit is a dull purple red, not firm enough for shipping above one hundred miles. The bush is not perfectly hardy; very severe winters partially kill the bush. $1.00 per doz.; $5.00 per 100.

Hopkins—Hardy and productive; a strong, vigorous sort, originating near Kansas City, Mo. Fruit good size. glossy black and good quality. Season soon after first ripening of Souhegan; medium early; more desirable for shipping than any Black Cap except Gregg.

RED VARIETIES.

Cuthbert—A new variety of the greatest excellence. One of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive. Berries very large; conical; rich crimson, very handsome, and so *firm* they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich, luscious, *best*, commences to ripen moderately early and holds on until all others are gone.

Thwack—This is the firmest of all the red sorts; berries a bright scarlet, and a better shipper than any of the black caps; very highly recommended by experienced small fruit growers.

Turner—A beautiful red berry of fine size and excellent quality; said to be the hardiest and most productive variety known.

BLACKBERRIES

Require the same kind of soil and treatment as Raspberries, except that they should be planted in rows eight feet wide, and four feet apart in the row. A neat and improved method in pruning will make the plants self-sustaining bushes, viz.: As soon as the plants are about four feet high, clip off the points of the growing canes, and repeat the operation several times, until they assume the form of a bush. Mulching is of great advantage to both Raspberries and Blackberries. Price 50 cents per doz.; $3.00 per 100.

Early Harvest—This is the earliest of Blackberries, ripening at the time of the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry. The fruit is of medium size, glossy black and firmer than any other Blackberry known.

Kittatinny—Commence to ripen soon after the Wilson's Early, and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit. The great drawback to the Kittatinny is the rust which sometimes will destroy a whole plantation. When it escapes the rust the best Blackberry known.

New Rochelle, (*Lawton*)—Fruit very large and black, and of excellent quality; an abundant bearer.

Snyder—Extremely hardy, enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are straight and short. Most prolific Blackberry grown: comparatively free from pest, a safe and profitable berry to plant.

CURRANTS.

Currants should be planted in the garden four feet apart. Sawdust or tan-bark should be used as mulch. The Currant flourishes in almost every kind of soil, but to have the fruit in perfection, plant in rich, deep soil, and give good annual pruning and cultivation, When plants are grown as stools or bushes, the older and feebler suckers should be cut out, such as crowd and overbear the plant. When grown in the form of a tree, with single stem, the bearing wood should be thinned out, and the stem and root kept free of suckers.

Price for 2 yr. 1st class, 15c. each, $1.50 per doz., except when noted.

Red Dutch—An old, highly esteemed sort, hardy and reliable; fruit medium size, bright red and of best quality. It is well to plant some high priced new kind if you want a pet, but if you want Currants plant Red Dutch.

Cherry—The largest of all the red Currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

Fay's Prolific—A new seedling originated by Lincoln Fay, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and for size, beauty, and productiveness is the most remarkable red currant ever grown. A. M. Purdy, of Pylmyra, N, Y., says: "We counted over THIRTY LARGE CLUSTERS on a branch received by us, measuring fourteen inches in length. The berry is fully equal to Cherry Currant, while the flavor is much superior. The stems are double the length on an average, and the fruit hangs well on, never dropping as in other currants. We measured branches four and six inches long, and can truly say it surpasses anything in the currant line, we have ever yet grown or seen. Price for strong two year bushes 40c. each, $4 per doz.; 1 year bushes 30c. each, $3 per doz.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the White sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

GOOSEBERRIES

Should be planted the same distance apart as Currants. The plants should be annually and rather severely pruned by thinning all feeble and crowded branches. Mulch the same as currants.

Prices except when noted 15c. each, $1 50 per doz. for 1st class 2 yr. plants.

Houghton's Seedling—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable. No variety has yet been found that gives the planter better satisfaction.

Downing—Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Smith's Improved—From Vermont. Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good Vigorous grower.

Industry—The best English Gooseberry yet introduced; of vigorous, upright growth; a greater cropper than any known variety; berries of the largest size and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color, when fully ripe, dark red. Price 40c. each, $4 per doz.

ASPARAGUS.

To make a good Asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the Fall or early Spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two year, or strong one year old plants, and for a garden set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in the row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the Fall, the whole bed should be covered before Winter sets in, with two or three inches of coarse stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the Spring.

Price of plants, 25c. per doz., $1.50 per 100.

RHUBARB,

OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetable in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep for this plant.

Linnæus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

Price 15c. each, $1.50 per doz.

CHESTNUT.

American Sweet—Among our large collection of ornamental native forest trees the Chestnut is unrivalled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground, it assumes an elegant symmetrical form. The foliage is rich, glossy and healthy, and the whole tree is covered in early Summer with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms, than which there are none more graceful and beautiful. It is especially desirable for its nuts, which it bears profusely a few years after transplanting. The Chestnut thrives well on any soil except a wet one. When Nursery grown, bears transplanting well, and when once established is a rapid grower, and soon comes into bearing.

Price for trees 5 to 6 ft., $1 each.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large, green, glossy foliage; and some newer varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.

Downing's Everbearing—Produced from seed of the Multicaulis. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit 1¼ inches long and ⅜ of an inch in diameter; color blue-black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor.

Price of trees, 5 to 6 ft. high $1 each.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The list of Ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and plants we offer to our customers does not compare for length with that of some of our large eastern firms, but we believe that for practical use the list we offer will be found to comprise a sufficient number of such kinds as are really valuable so that our customers may from the list offered secure such a variety as will give full satisfaction. We believe there is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and the barren yard invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection. We have asked of you the contrast and shall await your decision.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the out-buildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food.

Ash.

WHITE—A rapid growing native tree of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable street or park tree, and should be extensively planted for timber, as the demand for this timber is very great for the manufacture of implements, railway cars, furniture, etc. Price, 1 yr. trees 10 to 15 inches, $2 per 100; $12 per 1,000; 6 to 8 ft. high, 30c. each.

Birch.

WHITE—An American species of rapid growth with triangular taper pointed, smooth and glossy leaves Price for trees 5 to 6 ft., $1 each.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING—An elegant erect tree, with slender, drooping branches, and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn. We know of no more beautiful tree than the Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Price for trees 5 to 6 ft., $1.50 each.

Cherry.

WILD BLACK—Makes a large tree, has a vigorous, healthy growth; in form upright and symmetrical. We consider this a really elegant tree, worthy a place in any collection. We can this year only offer small trees two to three feet. Price, 15c. each.

Catalpa.

A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July. Price, 1 yr. trees 12 to 18 inch, $2 per 100; $12 per thousand; 5 to 6 ft., 30c. each.

Elm.

AMERICAN WHITE—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees. Price of trees 5 to 6 ft., 30c. each.

PENDULA (Camperdown)—Its vigorous irregular branches which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact roof-like head is formed; the finest Weeping Elm. Price, strong trees, $1.50 each.

Horse Chestnut.

COMMON, OR WHITE FLOWERING—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. Price, 5 to 6 feet, $1 each.

Linden.

AMERICAN OR BASSWOOD—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. Trees 2 to 3 feet, 15c. each.

SILVER LEAVED MAPLE.

Maple.

SILVER LEAVED—Of excellent rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect. Price, 1 year trees, $2 per 100; trees 5 to 6 feet, 20c. each.

Maple (Acer).

SUGAR OR ROCK—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue. Price, 5 to 6 feet trees, 50c. each.

Mountain Ash. Price, 5 to 6 feet trees, $1 each.

EUROPEAN—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

OAK LEAVED—A variety with large hoary lobed leaves; distinct and fine.

Mountain Ash (Pyrus).

WEEPING—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors. Weeping Mountain Ash, price $1.50 each.

Tulip Tree. Price, 5 to 6 feet trees, $1 each.

A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

Willow. Price, trees 5 to 6 feet, 50c. each.

WEEPING (*Babylonica*)—Our common and well-known weeping willow.

AMERICAN WEEPING—An American Dwarf, slender-branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonica. Price $1.50 each.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy. Price of Kilmarnock Weeping, $1.50 each.

EVERGREENS.

Price of Evergreens, except otherwise noted, 40c. per foot in height for trees 1 to 3 feet high.

Arbor Vitæ.

AMERICAN—This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few plants failing if properly trained specimens are obtained and proper care given in their management. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or for any other purpose.

SIBERIAN—The best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornamental screens and hedges.

Juniper.

IRISH—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Pine.

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green, growth rapid; valuable for this country.

DWARF OR MOUNTAIN—A low spreading, curious species attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.

SCOTCH—A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

WHITE—The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Spruce.

NORWAY—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best Evergreens for hedges.

Red Cedar.

A well-known American Evergreen with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant. One of the hardiest and most reliable. About the only Evergreen we know of that is indigenous to Kansas.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Price, 50c. each, unless otherwise noted. Shrubs 2 to 3 ft. high. Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned like currants, leaving the strong young wood to flower. Altheas, and some of the Spireas which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon.

The Altheas are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in the Autumn months, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in bloom.

Almond—(Amygdalus).

DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING—A beautiful shrub, with small, double, rosy blossoms.

Calycanthus, Sweet Scented Shrub, or Alspice.

An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

Strawberry Tree.

A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose-colored; planted with a back ground of Evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine.

Forsythia.

Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow, very early in Spring. A fine, hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China.

Honeysuckle, Upright.

TARTARIAN—A well known shrub; flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

Hydrangea. Hight 18 to 24 inches, price 50c. each.

LARGE CLUSTERED—A fine, large shrub, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly, or on the lawn in masses.

Lilac.

COMMON PURPLE—One of the hardiest, best shrubs; very well known, and popular.

White Lilac.

Similar to the above except the flowers are white or light cream color.

Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree.

A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers; desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering.

Quince, Japan.

SCARLET—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in Early Spring, and one of the best early shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

Syringa.

All the species and varieties of the Syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant. Assorted varieties.

Snow Ball.

A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June.

Weigela.

(*Rosea*).—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers; introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blossoms in May.

White Fringe.

VIRGINIA—One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage, and delicate, fringe-like, white flowers. Price 75 cts. each.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Price 50c. each.

Bignonia or Trumpet Flower.

SCARLET—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Honeysuckle.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT OR DUTCH (*Belgica*)—Blooms all summer; very sweet.
YELLOW TRUMPET (*Aurea*)—A well-known variety, with yellow trumpet flowers.

Virginia Creeper.

A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the Autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome, dark blue berries. This vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it.

Wistaria.

CHINESE—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

ROSES.

Price 50c. each.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

Coquette des Alps—White, lightly shaded with carmine; of medium size. A free bloomer.
General Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine.
General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective.
Giant of Battles—Very deep, brilliant crimson center; dwarf habit, free bloomer, and one of the very best.
John Hopper—Rose, with rosy crimson center; splendid form.
Victor Verdier—Clear rose, globular, fine form and free bloomer; superb.

MOSS ROSES.

Countess of Murinais—White, slightly tinged with flesh. The best white moss.
Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.
Luxembourg—Large, cupped; fine purplish crimson; a luxuriant grower and free bloomer.
Salet—Clear rose color; very double; of vigorous growth and abundant bloom; perpetual.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them at once to every one.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white, with blush center ; very full and double.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Large clusters of bloom, shaded to dark red.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color ; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer ; one of the best.

SUMMER ROSES.

Madame Plantier—One of the finest pure white Roses, blooming in clusters.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow, double and very fine.

CLEMATIS.

We take pleasure in recommending the Clematis as worthy of the widest dissemination, and a foremost place in every collection.

Since 1862, when the Jackmanni was produced in England, the Clematis has grown in favor and interest—new varieties of great beauty having been produced every year since, until now it stands one of the most popular ornamental plants.

The Clematis is a plant which bears removal and handling remarkably well ; it "*lives easy*," it will do well in any good soil, though best probably in a rich loam ; wherever you plant one make the soil rich if you can; a generous mulching fall and spring will ensure a rich harvest of flowers.

We offer the following sorts at $1 each.

Imperatrice Eugenie—This is one of the best, if not *the best* white Clematis. The plant is vigorous, and produces flowers profusely, which are of fine form, large, and of a pure white. July to October.

Jackmanni—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for much of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior and very few if any equals. July to October.

The following sorts at 50c. each.

Flammula—An old and well known variety, which is highly prized for the fragrance of its small white flowers and its remarkably dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late. A vigorous grower. July to October.

Viticella Rubra Grandiflora—This is a valuable acquisition, being the nearest approach to a crimson Clematis yet obtained. The flowers, which are very abundant, are of a rich bright-claret crimson, and having green stamens. July to October.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

Price 50c. each.

These are beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May to the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS,

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Gladiolus—Mixed varieties. $1 per doz.

Tube Roses—Large bulbs. $1 per doz.

FLOWERING BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

Hyacinths—Single, named colors, $2 per doz.

Hyacinths—Double, except yellow, named, $2 per doz.; yellow, $3.50 per doz.

Hyacinths—Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.

Lilium, (Lily.)

The Liliums are entirely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

AURATUM, (gold banded lily of Japan.) 75c. each.

CANDIDUM, (Common white.) 30c. each.

CANDIDUM, (fl. pl. Double white flowering.) 40c. each.

LANCIFOLUM ALBUM, (white Japan.) 40c. each.

LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM, (rose spotted.) 40c. each.

LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM, (red spotted.) 40c. each.

TIGRINUM, fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots, 30c, each.

TULIPS.

Good mixed sorts, $1 per doz.

Owing to late Spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early Spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful Spring weather our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early Spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.

We recommend the following list of Horticultural and Agricultural publications as being of especial value to our friends and customers, believing that no one can be a subscriber and careful reader of any one or more of them without being paid a big return for his investment. We are not in business as a newspaper subscription agent, and prefer our friends and customers should send their subscriptions direct to the publishers, but if our customers wish, we will receive their money and subscriptions and have the paper or papers forwarded to them, when the subscription is made for a full year for one or more papers.

Monthly.	PRICE.
American Agriculturist	$1 50
American Garden	2.00
Orchard and Garden	.50
Weekly.	
Rural New Yorker	2.00
Orange Judd Farmer	1.00
Prairie Farmer	1.00
Coleman's Rural World	1.00
Kansas Farmer	1.00

FAY'S PROLIFIC.